that they will be generally acc the result of on To svoid any possible misconer hich might arise either from this declar from any course which we may see at here mue in relation to the ticket present a presented by the National Convention, soon ble at Cincinnati, we desire to state re in those resolutions.

Te have already expressed our full and hear-mourrence in the condemnation, embraced in the fourth resolution, of the Know Nothing or, and the sentiments of religious intolersee and national prejudice on which it is We believe that whatsoever evils, either political, social, moral, or religious, may traint in consequence of the large influx of for ruined with cost bills. eign population which has heretofore taken place, would only be aggravated by the adopon of the prescriptive policy of that order.

We also approve the sentiment of the third elution, and hold that all religious questions ics has to do with government, and govent has no concern whatever with rollave embraced.

We do not know that we have any particular trued as stigmatising all who do not ribe to the doctrines set forth in this platform as "enemies of Democracy, and of the Union and the Constitution." From any such construction we certainly dissent. We believe -nay we know-that there are many as devoted friends of all three, as are to be found in the country, who refuse, and will, perhaps, continue to refuse to stand on this platform,-and we never saw any use in speaking felsehood, of wheat, besides large quantities of oats, ortainly there is none in solemnly resolving it.

As to the sixth resolution, we do not know that we care to say much. Perhaps it is well enough for the Democratic members of Con- fied, prefer to bring their produce to this place gress to adhere to their nominee for Speaker, if there was any means of transportation. But having made it, but, we thought at first, and we unfortunately there is no road over which a think still, the nomination itself was a very illadvised one. It could be construed in no other way than as indicating a determination to involve the present interests of the Democratic party inextricably with the policy of the Administration on the alavery question, and therefore indicated, in our judgment, more regard for the fortunes of certain men, than for the year if all persons immediately interested in it welfare either of the party or of the country.

But it is in regard to the first and second resplutions that we especially desire to be explicit. The Jeclaration that Congress has power neither to legislate slavery into a territory, nor to of the most prominent acts of his life.

We protest, then, against this declaration and we do so, not simply because it is untrue. but because we believe that, however it may confined to their present limits, a conjuncture of the power thus denied, will be of the most vital importance to the interests of freedom.

If the declaration contained in the second resolution, "that the right of the people of each be appropriated. . . territory, to establish their own constitution or form of government to choose and regulate their own domestic institutions of every kind, and to legislate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free government," is intended as an enuncia- the people and would add at least one third to tion of any principle growing out of the Con-stitution of the United States, or admissible under it, we deny the doctrine in toto. If it be intended merely as an expression of a principle of abstract natural law, then, when guarded by the proper limitations, we give it our hearty assent. But we cannot perceive that, in this sense, it has any application to any also the amount of bonds issued by the compapending question or controversy, for we deny that by that law of nature which is thus appeal ed to, the people of the territories, or those of any other locality, have the right either to establish slavery or recognize its existence. It is an outrage upon the Declaration of Independence, to quote that immortal instrument in support of any claim of natural right to establish slavery, for that declares that "ALL men are born rake and Equat, and endowed with cuttain malienable rights, among which are tife, constr and the pursuit of happiness."-The truth is, that this assumed right is a mere get of oppression, with the perpetration of me sovereign State, another soverrigu State does not interiere, simply because the government of one country has no right to wish the exercise of governmental principle of natural law or justice.

We have thus stated, freely, what we apand what we disapprove in these resoluer; we have not stopped to adjust is acc between them. The pre-

species, and yet, we think,

of the Probate Court back to the Common Pleas. The passage of such an act would, in our judgment, injure and impode the adminis-instice of justice; it would operate unjustly towards persons charged with offenses, by keep-ing them in duress and suspense for months,— in some instances from November until May,— for want of a court to try them.

Another fatal objection to transferring that in relation to the ticket present-jurisdiction back to the Common Pleas would be the derangement it would produce in the ousiness of that Court. Criminal cases always plicitly what we approve and what we dissystem, generally kept in a state of confusion by he interruption of criminal business.

Civil suits have frequently been continued in our courts for want of time to try them, just in consequence of that court being clogged with criminal business of the most trifling character until parties who were trying to recover rights, or redress injuries, were weighed down and

The Small Note Law.

A MOVEMENT is now being made in the General Assembly to repeal the Law prohibiting the circulation within this State the small notes ly circular of H. H. Gbonnan & Co. It conald be excluded from the political srens. of the Bonks of other States. If we are to have a small note currency, by all means let those notes be the issues of Banks within this on, except to protect each citizen in the free State. A large share of the worthless currenegment of whatsoever form of it he may by that died in the hands of the people of this scale of reputation and prosperity. Mr. W. region of Ohio during the last great financial was traveling with WM. A. CAOCKER, of Bosrevulsion were the small note spawns of "Kenobjection to the fifth resolution, except so far ucky Trust," "Newport Safety Fund," and at other equally rotten concerns in Indiana and Der ones; and except, also, that it may, perhaps, make no political capital by repealing the small note law.

Roads in Lawrence County.

Tur other day a farmer from Mason township called upon us, and in the course of conversation remarked that from that neighborood, including Mason, Symmes, Aid and Windsor, that probably thirty thousand bushels beans, dried fruit, pork and lard had been wagoned to Gallipolis since the last harvest. The people of those townships would, we are satisload can be hauled. The wants of the people of those townships as well as the wants and interest of Ironton demand that a good road of will join, let it be built to Gallipolis. A road from Ironton to Marion can be built the present will combine their energies.

The movement should commence in the agricultural townships. We think that if the RUSSELLS, THOMAS LAMBERT, WM. KNOWLTON. NATH. DAVISSON, the BRUMPIELDS, T. C. TAGO, exclude it therefrom, is, in our judgment, ut. John Luncerond, and the other enterprising terly false. It is false in view of the great men in that region of the county would put the terrified masses; it no longer fires its Florida to the banks of Newfoundland; there as will give force to our distracted county principle of law, so well established, and so thing into motion, they would meet with encouragement in this place; and before another

ity over the territories, but even the power to Grove ; from that point to KELLEY's Mills there prescribe for them the very framework of their is now as good a road as there is in the county. government. It is false by the admission of the If this four or five miles from Ironton out were whose followers seem not to perceive, that in LEY's Mills, connecting us with the fertile valopinions, and pronouncing censures upon some gion of some two or three townships in Scioto county.

THE NARROWS AT COAL GROVE .- If there power to make specific appropriations for roads. let there be about \$1000 appropriated by the be, so long as our territorial possessions are county to make a good and safe road across the narrows at Coal Grove. That is a road traverswill soon srise, when the exercise by Congres, ed by at least one half of all the people of the county that visit Ironton.

If the people could vote on the question they would say let the requisite amount of money

There is not people enough in that neighborhood to build a road. The Commissioners should take the matter in hand.

Good roads throughout the county would lead to a more social and friendly intercourse among the actual value of the land

The Iron Railroad-Iron Region. THIRTEEN miles of the Iron Railroad were

completed the 1st of January, 1853. our request, has kindly furnished us with a entirely alien to the sentiments of the statement of the amount of stock in the road, ny, and the earnings of the road during the past

three years.

The figures stand as follows :-Capital Stock subscribed, paid in, yet due and unpaid, nor cent.,

The actual cost of the road with its equip mente \$167.965. The receipts of the Company for freights as

passengers have been as follows :--For the year 1853, \$30,857 11 31,696 84 28,056 82 . 1855, Total earnings in three years,

Thus do the facts show that in three years this road has earned for freight and passengers The construction of only about ten miles

more will connect this road with all the rail ways in the State, and form one of the main connecting links between the Ohio Railways and the river, and also connecting the Ohio improvements with those of Virginia and Kon-

tie Party. The great ideas of capital in the Iron Railroad. No fronk of ed, are smong the most fortune, no set of the Legislature, no maneu-

ucinted with this fron region must tnow that this will be one of the best paying onds in the State of Ohio.

We wish that capitalists that have funds to made acquainted with this particular region.-Do they know that there are already some fifty furnaces, making from eight to ten tone per day each of pig metal; and that here is a town no six years old, with three Rolling Mills, a Nail Mill that makes 220 kegs of nails per day, foundries, factories, and machine shops, already making this one of the leading points for iron manufacture in the country?

If manufacturers in the East who are now come here, they could, with the same skill, energy, and management, make fifty per cent. All that this region wants is men and mo ney to develop its immense resources now imbedded in the earth.

Albert G. Whiton. A raw days since, while passing on the cam from Columbus to Cincinnati, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. WHITON, formerly an Engineer on the Iron Railroad, and well known to man of unexceptionable character and of sterling worth. He is now a member of the firm of H. H. GOODMAN & Co., Stock and Railroad Agents for the West and South. Their office is at No. 7, Wall Street, New York.

The business of their agency is to sell city, after. State, and county bonds, negotiate loans, purchase rails. &c. We have before us the month tains quotations of the prices of the stocks and bonds of all the Railroads in the United States. We, in common with his numerous friends, reloice to see Mr. WHITON in the ascending ton. President of the Locomotive Manufactory Taunton, Mass., where the celebrated Dempfel Coal Locomotives were first manufac tured. Mr. CROCKER is one of the leading business men of New England, thoroughly versed and practically skilled in the working of metals .-He was wide awake to know something relative to the immense mineral resources of this iron region on the Ohio river. He is just such a man as we would like to have here to carry on manufactures, and in building up a large manufacturing city at this point.

To Town Subscribers .- The regular Carrier being sick, it is probable that many will fail to get their papers. Such as fail, can get them at the

New Democratic Paper.

WE understand that arrangments are in progress to establish a Democratic paper at Cincinnati-that \$10,000 are already pledged towards purchasing materials. It is very desirable that the enterprise shall succeed, because the democracy of the first metropolis in the

out of so much of their hard earnings, all indelibly mark it as unworthy of any

er joined its fortunes to that adminisdwindled down to office-holders and place-hunters. But if we mistake not. can to secure the nomination of Mr. Douglass, at the Cincinnati Convention. That journal has unmistakably Mr. Richards, Secretary of the Company, at joined itself to those interests which are the fate of all those who attempt to ob-

struct the popular will. this part of the State."

ers be abolished? General Assembly, has introduced a resolution to abolish the office of State

If our will could be law in the premses, we would have a superintendent in each county, and materially add to the powers of the State Superintendent.

The State Common School system is an institution of more real practical importance than all other State institutions put togather. Nine-tenths of the people glory in paying their school togather, and mould retter the amount of tax should be increased than distributed.

me | Welcome | 1 to the Banks | THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, | subject accordingly goes over till to mor- | that he still meintained his objection of the Democracy.

Ar the recent Democratic meeting in Portamouth, Walls A. Horonies, well known in this part of Ohio, as an able lawyer and an upright men, declared his identity with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Solution that, during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that during the calling of the course of government in Kantolling with the Deprocratic party. invest in Railroads and manufactures could be Cusumo, of Gallipolis, has, for some time pest, been acting with the Democthe old Whig parry. Each has represented his district in the Legislature;—

depair shall not be suspended, except ly recommend the adoption of such men. It is to receive it.

Mr. Clingman though that the House alludes culoristically to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the system that degenerated into a mere debating the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the system to receive it.

The results are the comment of the except ly recommend the adoption of such men. It is to receive it. the one in the House, the other in the Senste. Their minds were always too liberal and progressive for their political associations. But when the Know difficulty. making ten per cent on their capital, would Nothing order supplanted the Whig party these men could not, like many of their associates, embrace the intolerence of that Order for the place and power it.

St. Pennington 3; Campbell of Ohio to the interests and rights of the terrimight give them.

We call attention to an inter POLAR SEA," written by a gentleman, come from the Democrats and one from whose habits of reading and scientific the Whigs. The Democrats then claimthe early inhabitants of this place as a gentle- research are of such a character, as to ed to have a majority, but, owing to a and hope to have the pleasure of placing unted, and should have the benefit of his letters in the TIMES frequently here-the rule. The Democrats denounced the Whigs as bitterly then as they do

Athenseum.

THERE will be a meeting of the Iron on Athenaum at the office of Enwarp JORDAN, on Friday evening, February 1st, at half-past 6 o'clock. A discussion will be had upon the "Monroe Doc-

THERE has been good sleighing crack of doom in resisting it. Cincinnati—during the past four weeks. n this vicinity-forty miles south of enjoying it. Business has been dull, tion.

but sleighing and clean streets have pro-duced a season of unusual gayety and enjoyment. Sleigh rides and parties have been took notes.

the order. A few evenings since, there was a grand party at Thomas W. MEANS' of Mr. Clay himself, in the Senate, -consisting of the young citizens of this place, Portsmouth, and the iron re-

t is a season of grief to others-to those lestitute of employment, fuel and provisions, of which there are many, especially in all the large towns and cities.

For the Spirit of the Times Open Polar Sea .-- Why it is so.

On the 45th page of "Elements of Geology, West are without any organ that repre. by Alonzo Gray and C. B. Adams, they say, "The most remarkable current is the Gulf eve of startling events; and whereas, it The Enquirer once was a democratic paper of sterling worth. But it has fall-bean Sea, enters the Gulf of Mexico, when, ent; it is no longer the voice of the unreaders with zeal and enthusiasm in the it is met by another current from Baffin's Bay try, and enable it to present an ununiversally recognized, that the right to govern territory follows its acquisition. It is false in view of the Constitution of the United States, which has placed the territories under the legislative control of Congress. It is false in view of the Nebreska Act itself, in which Congress and an and seasons.

The place is and before another great cause of human rights. We regret this, because, in times past, it was one of the most fearless, and intrepid one of the water per minute, or 2500 times that aspecial appropriation be made to great river of the ocean there flows 90 million one of the most fearless, and intrepid one of the stranger.

The place is and before another great cause of human rights. We regret this, because, in times past, it was one of the construction of the United States, and intrepid one of the most fearless, and intrepid of the Nebreska Act itself, in which Congress.

The place is an deflected towards Iceland, Spitzbergen and the northern parts of Scotland." "In this great river of the ocean there flows 90 million one of the most fearless, and intrepid of the Message and the northern parts of Scotland."

The enactment of a law to that effect, in deflected towards Iceland, Spitzbergen and deflected towards Iceland."

The enactment of a law to that effect, in deflected towards Iceland, Spitzbergen and deflected towards Iceland, Spitzbergen and deflected towards Iceland."

The enactment of a law to that effect, in deflected towards Iceland."

The enactment of a law to the territories and the northern parts of Scotland."

The enactment of a law to the territories and the northern parts of Scotland."

The enactment of the enactment of a law to the territories outrages in Kansas upon the people ing supposed to run under the latter to the there, and upon the principle of popu- tween the Gulf stream and the coast of North south, and the other to flow on the surface beauthor of the Kansas-Nebraska Act himself, made we would then have a good road to KrL- lar sovereignty, as well as its complicity America." Now as water is more dense and If it were so, he knew nothing about it with the banking interests of Cincinnati, heavy at about the temperature of forty-four passing such resolves, they are contradicting his ley of Pine Creek, and the rich agricultural re- and its efforts to uphold those rotten con- degrees than water when either warmer or cerns, which have swindled the people colder than 44 degrees, it is reasonable to con- solution was laid on the table. clude that the Gulf stream, on arriving at high latitudes north, becoming cooled down to 44 degrees, runs under the colder and consequent- debate. further support of the democratic party. ly lighter water; keeping at the bottom of the Some time since, when Gen. Pience's ocean until, as its course points out, it arrives in any candidate for Speaker who shall at ments for the support received, and for administration was popular, the Enquir. the northern sea between the northern coast of any time hereafter receive the highest the uniform kindness and courtesy with Russia and the Arctic Pole, where it is again number of votes from a quorum, though which he had been treated, and expresstration, and in consequence thereof, its pent up where it must necessarily rise to the surface displacing the colder water which makes polled, shall be declared elected, pro- fore existing, may now be settled by editor received the appointment of U. S. room by passing southward through Baffin's vided that the Speaker so chosen, and some mode of adjustment agreeable to Marshall for the southern district. It Bay and probably through Behring's strait and each of the other candidates shall have themselves, satisfactory to their constithas been estensibly the organ of the other outlets; causing that flow of ice toward the appointment of the standing com uents, and honorable to the whole coun administration faction, which is now the south observed by nearly all navigators of mittees in proportion to the number of the northern seas.

look at the Atlantic ocean, must see that even less than 25 shall be entitled to any of Campbell of Ohio 3, Scattering 5. the Enquirer men, through the agency without trade winds, the tides arrested in their the appointments under the resolution. of the Miami tribe, are doing what they westward course by the continent of America would, as is well known, rise several feet and the House again voted for Speaker, higher in the Gulf of Mexico than the Pacific, the ballot resulting as follows; Banks President. and thereby furnishing an abundant supply of 91, Richardson 67, Fuller 29, Campbell warm water for the Gulf stream, which enables of Ohio 5, and Pennington, Shorter and tion. A sudden excitement sprung up with reference to our foreign relations, it first, by being warm and light, to pass over the current coming from Baffin's Bay, which, being democracy, and it must of course take colder, passes a part on first meeting and the residue, as fast as it finds room along down the coast, passing under the Gulf stream to the We say to our brethren in Cincinnati, cools until it arrives at the temperature which go shead, establish your press-one that makes water heaviest it falls to the bottom and banks and commercial interests cannot is propelled into the Northern ocean several mated here and elsewhere, that there choke nor muzzle, and it will receive a degrees warmer than the freezing point, and might be an election should be and othcordial support from the democracy in much warmer than the atmosphere, giving rise to immense fogs, clouds and snows which, descending south, assist in forming immense ice-Shall the office of School Commission. bergs, glaciers, &c., encircling this open sea and forming an almost unsurmountable barrier Some Know-Nothing in the present in our attempts to reach the far north. The writer of the above is quite confident that the Gulf stream is sufficient in quantity of both wa-Commissioner of Common Schools .- in the Arctic region, but having no data or othter and caloric to keep an open sea somewhere This is strictly in keeping with the te- er guide at hand than that of a globe, cannot, nets of a party that "loves darkness with any detree of certainty, undertake to point rather then light." When the office of out its locality; if we suppose that it pursues State Superintendant is abolished, we a straight forward course in the Arctic region it presume the next movement of the K. would meet with, and be thrown up by the N.'s will be to abolish the entire system its course can be changed by deep channels or shoals north of Russia and Siberis, but again of Free Schools and Libraries, for they by shoals or by both and rise in quite a differare average to the teachings of the order, ent locality. The above is written with the hope that some petron having the necessary qualifications will further eluzidate this theory or show its utter fallacy.

FIRST SESSION. WASSINGTON, Jan. 19.

society; voting was more likely to result in an election than discussion, be-cause the latter seems only to influence Nebraska had been successfully organ. The message was t

3; and Porter and Foster each 1. Necessary to a choice, 102. esting communication on the "Oren adoption, eight similar propositions had law, and duty impelled the President to

> the Republicans now.
>
> Mr. Bocock said that if this were a could be no serious objection to the plurality rule; but the old Whig party was white as snow, compared with the crim. con, guilt (speaking politically) of the sectional candidate, if adopted, he would be justified in standing here till the

Mr. Humphrey Marshall and Harris The burghers of our town have been ed the passage of the Missouri restric-

> Harris, in addition to other documents, sup, in support of his position, saving that Jessup was present at the time, and Mr. Grow referred to the declarations

> 1851, to show that the latter favored the line of 36 ° 30. After some further debate, Mr. Cling-

man offered a resolution, that, for one But, while it is a time of joy to many, week, unless a Speaker be elected, no debate shall be in order, unless by unanmous consent. The resolution was adopted by a ma-

ority of 45, and the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-House-Mr. Boyce moved the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, our relations with Great Britsin are of a most threatening character, indicating that we may be on the abdicate its great mission, but fulfil it by organizing if possible on such a basis

Mr. Stephens hoped the gentleman would be permitted to state the facts up on which he made the announcement that we are now on the eve of a war .-Objections were made to an explanation, and on motion by Morgan the re-

McMullen made an ineffectual effort to rescind the resolution which precludes

Mr. Tyson offered a resolution that less than a majority of all the votes ed the hope that the difficulties heretomittees in proportion to the number of try. The House then resumed voting for the votes respectively received by each, Speaker as follows: If any one will take a terrestrial globe and but no candidate whose, vote shall be

> Porter, one each. Two more ballots all over the Hell, various gentlemen de information from an authentic source were had, the last resulting precisely as manding to know the character of the warrants the assertion that so far from above.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. House .- Richardson stated that he should be organized. It had been inti- der ! Order ! ! er candidates ratire from the contest.

bear testimony that the position he occupied was not of his own seeking, and from which he was anxious to recede to will to-morrow from the candidacy of

Speakership.

Mr. Dowiell offered a preamble declaratory of our Divine Providence, for ceadings, innumerable blessings, and concluding with a resolution that daily sessions of have a colleague who objects to the exthe House be opened with prayer, and the ministers of the city of Washnigton Renewed vociferation

The condition was adopted.

The House then again voted: Banks

Of Richardson 65; Foller 80; Campbell of Ohio 5; and Porter, Cobb of Ala., Williams and Pennington, each to know who the messenger is, and what the condition was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real the resolution was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real the resolution was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real than the resolution was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real than the real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that no real transfer of the second was Mr. Buchanan writes that the second was Mr. Buchanan writes the second Necessary to a choice 98.

Mr. Rust offered as a resolution expressing as the sense of the House, that if Banks, Richardson and Fuller prevent the use of their names after to-day the insurmountable obstacle to organization would be removed, and the public interests thereby promoted. The interests thereby promoted in the previous question.

Order! Down in front!

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made his preparing the largest fleet ever floated, for operations against Russian in the spring.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the meaning be received, and demanded the previous question. Mr. Rust offered as a resolution ex-

The House then adjourned JANUARY 24,-Senate. - A message was read from the President of the U.S. saying that circumstances had occurred the attention of Congress, and to urgenttule limiting members to ten minutes in the attention of Congress, and to urgent debate shall not be suspended, except ly recommend the adoption of such mea-

of government and laws which it was parties and factions, and increasing the ized, an organization had long been de-difficulty. House then proceeded to vote for Speak.

er, the ballot resulting as follows:

Banks 94 : Richardson 80 : Pulls

Gov. Reeder, instead of constant vig-Mr. Colfax gave a history of the plu-ilance in the discharge of his duties, rality rule in 1849, saying that before its himself set the example of violating the remove him.

He alludes to the misdirected zeal of propagendists, and the clashing of slaveentitle it to respectful attention. We cordially welcome him to our columns, The Republicans are now similarly sitforce the determination of that question in this inchoate state. The first legislative assembly, whatever may have been the informalities in the election of members, was, for all practical purposes, a squabble between national parties, there lawful body, and in this connection the President viewed Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government, and Reeder's refusal to sign bills passed by that body. The ill-feeling in that territory has now reached such a pitch that it threatens the peace,

not only of Kansas, but the Union. Relative to the recent convention. which framed the Free State Constitution, he says it was a party and not the people who thus acted contrary to the principles of public law, the practice under the Constitution of the U. S. and the rule of right and common sense .-The movement in opposition to the con stitutional authorities in Kansas was revolutionary in its character, and should t reach a point of organized resistance. would become tressonable insurrection, and it would be the duty of the Federal Government to suppress it.

The great popular prerogative of solfgovernment must be respected. The President further says it is his duty to preserve order in the territory, and vinlicate the laws, whether Federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government, from all anchroachments from without. Although the serious and threatening disturbances announced to him by Gov. Shannon in December last, were quieted without any effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorders there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them.

He concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall secure a State formation, and there shall be a sufficient number, the proper course will be to call a Convention of Delegates to prepare a Constitution, and recommends the enactment of a law to that effect, in

JANUARY 24 .- House .- The proceed

ngs were opened with prayer. Mr. Fuller said it had been his desire for weeks to withdraw his name as a candidate for Speaker, and he had so expressed himself to his friends, but as they had considered his name under their control, and not his own, he had permitted its use without making any further public objection. He now wished to support them. withdraw, and have it distinctly understood. He tendered his acknowledge

Banks 96, Orr 68, Richardson 12 While the Clerk was calling the rol The resolution was laid on the table, for the election of a Speaker, the door- ed up. keeper announced the message from the

Campbell (Ohio) objected to its recepcommunication. Amid turbulent voices a special message being in preparation Mr. Orr was heard expressing the hope in relation to our foreign affairs to be that the President's Private Secretary sent to either House of Congress, it has might be permitted to state his errand .- not, at any time, been contemplated

heard, declaring that he represented a ton and the British consuls engaged in district in North Cerolina, which was the recruiting for the Crimes. Gentlemen with whom he acted would first to declare their independence from It can be confidently stated that there er testimony that the position he ocrelieve the House from embarrasament. It all the members being on their feet. His own request.

He would, if possible, retire to day, but Mr. Craige would let gents know that The negotiations between Great Britain

The matien of Mr. Stephens was then agreed to by 38 majority.

The result of the vote for Speaker was announced as fullows:

Benks, 95; Orr, 68; Fuller, 59; Richardson, 5; Campbell, 8; scattering 5—necessary to a choice 101.

The private secretary of the Presiden then announced a message in wr from the President, if it pleased the House

Mr. Craige-It is the pleasure of the

The reading of the message was or

The message was the same as sent to the Senate on Kansas effairs. After having been read, it was laid on the table, and the House then adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

New York, Jan. 23, The Africa arrived with Liverpool dates up to the 9th. The news consists merely to the extension of peace rumors received by the last arrival.

Russia's answer to the proposition could not possibly be expected before the 10th, but would probably be delayed some days longer. It is anticipated that it will contain neither an absolute assent nor refusal, but will name counter proposals to be settled by renewed con-

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France again becoming so. The Russians are incessant in preparation for the Spring campaign.

Nothing of importance from the Crimes. The docks at Sebastopol were

blown up by the French on the 231 of December.

Asia presents no new feature. The news from Great British is not of nuch importance.

The grand council of the allied Generals has been opened at Paris. The conference in relation to the

Sound dues is indefinitely postponed, and Sweden is making active warlike preparations. [LATER.]

The Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russis to consider the allies' positions. Asia .- The Russian army took up its

position in Kars, December 31; the troops being quartered in town, leaving a small detachment of Cossacks to occupy the fortifications of Schauly and At Yienakieni, a village on the road

to Erceroum, the Russians had collected large stores of provisions. The Russian general is apprehensive of an attack upon Kers by Selim Pacha, and has consequently concentrated all his svails encamped in the mountains of Derci Baynom. An attack on Erzeroum by the Russians is not considered practicable at present, in consequence of the exhaustion of the troops and the state

of the roads. Russia .- Advices from Okhotok state that the allied fleet quartered in the Gulf, without finding the cannon buried there by the Russians.

The Grand Council of War, assembled at St. Petersburg, is principally engaged in the question relating to fortifying the strategetic points throughout the empire. The fortification at Kiew will be finished before the close of the

The railroad from Moscow to St. Peplaced at intervals along the line, each to be occupied by a batallion of infantry and militia.

The council of war at Constantinople has directed the allies to use all efforts in defence of Erzeroum and Trebizonde. It is confidently asserted that Austria will submit a peace proposition to the

German diet, and call on the diet to CRIMEA. - Dates from the Crimea un to Christmas. The Russians increased their fortification over Inkerman, and unmasked new batteries on the left of

Tchernays. General Pelissier remains in the Crimea, and General Martinpie acts as his proxy at the council of war progressing

at Paris. The recent storms occasioned no injury to vessels of war.

ITALY .- Excitement created at Rome by the report that Mexico has suppressed its legation and withdrawn her minister. Archives said to be already pack-

WASHINGTON, Jan 221. Amp the many conflicted statements was sincerely desirous that the House Cries of Go on with the election! Or much lass been the subject of Cabinet Mr. Craige claimed the right to be has demanded the recall of Mr. Cramp-

was lost in confusion and cries of Go on Cabinet looking for the withdrawal of Craige! Hear him! and Order! near- Mr. Buchanan from England unless at

he was not one put down by their noise. are still open, despatches having been Mr. Baine-in the name of God and sent out by the last steamer, and noth my country, I am ashamed of these proceedings.

Mr. Craigs—And I am ashamed to
have a colleague who objects to the ex-

Renewed vociferations! Order! Call with Great Britain of so critical a charbe requested to perform the solemn duty. the roll I and an intense excitement .- actor as to indicate that we may be on

his business is here. Renewed cries of prospects of peace are entertained by order! Down in front!

Gen. Case is preparing a spetthe question of alavery in the Ter